JULY 13, 1769. NUMBER 947.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Sust. in Tib. S. 28.*

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

To *Mess.* PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *June* 1769.

UPON reading the extract of a letter from London that you gave your readers June 2nd, I think, from such a general disapprobation of the address, signed by many of the merchants of London, I have some reason to suspect my own misapprehension of things, or want of judgment in the common acceptation of words; and for this reason, if it will not be too impertinence, I now beg of that Gentleman to explain to me by what rule of construction such a conception of that address can be entertained, which I hear in the mouths almost of every body. The extract itself is so much the topic of every fentiment given upon it, both in this and other colonies, that I will confine my inquiry purely to that, to see with what propriety such a letter, which contains that extract, can have been written.

Before I begin I beg leave to assert one thing as indisputably true, to wit, that in every instance relative to America there has not been a pen or a tongue more earnestly engaged in the preservation of the liberties of the subject than mine has ever been, and shall continue to be, against every oppressive measure whatever; and I must confess that at such a juncture, when the liberties of the nation seem to be deprefled by almost every ministerial measure, the merchants and trading men of the city had better have made no address at all than to have assented to one quite foreign to all those measures, which we sew few readers will allow them, from what they have said, to be against them, but on the contrary, from that silence they generally deduce a real approbation of them. I mention these two things, to prevent the impertinence of disputing about such points.

First, it is alleged the address was fabricated by the Ministry (the very perpetrators of those measures) a circumstance, if true, to sall really very suspicious; but should have suspicion lead into conclusions only as to one thing, when expressions equally, if not more strongly, imply another? For although I grant, at such a time of tumult in the nation, should a Ministry (the real cause of that confusion) obtain an address to be signed, the least movement in such a step might, *prima facie*, be supposed of a secret endeavour to get their own measures approved of; yet when that Ministry shall in the their Majesties name court every the least hint (but by a very distant implication) to their extraordinary modes of oppression which the lower prints has particularly delineated, is it not plain, even against probability, to be deduced that whatever their apprehension of the consequences to arise from that conduct may be suggested from the words which they use, they certainly convey a much clearer tendency to the quieting some fears that his Majesty probably might entertain of a misconstruction in his people of his own desires and inclinations for their good. "Certainly then these words ought not to be strained against such a plain meaning, nor confined purely to prove another less clear, and at best more doubtful. The extract tells us that this ministerially fabricated address "approves of and thanks his Majesty for every step taken by the Administration since his accession." The letter writer certainly speaks this only from implication. Let us then see how these implications may be drawn: The merchants and traders addressing really say "they are truly sensible that it has been his Majesty's constant *care*, and principal *object*, since he ascended the throne, to secure to his people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties, inviolable." These must be the words from whence this approbation and thankfulness in these addresses have been deduced; therefore I want to know whether it is not possible for a sovereign to make the liberties, &c. of his people his constant *care*, and *principal object*, at the same time that his servants, who are to extend that care, and preserve those liberties, do really act so directly contradictory to those intentions as even to effect the destruction of those very liberties? I suppose I shall be told the K—— is to be looked upon the same as the Ministry, and the Ministry as the K——, acting in this point; however, as I have read otherwise, I must reason differently. I must say then our histories shew that his present Majesty is not the first monarch upon the British throne whose most strenuous attachments to the happiness of his people have been strangely perverted, by the baseness of his servants; therefore, until I can be convinced that it is impossible for a good sovereign or master to have a bad servant, I shall never join in that notion of an inseparable connection, which others seem so hastily to embrace, when they only deduce their sensibility of the intentions of the sovereign from the villainous measures of his servants acting under him, as they would make these merchants and traders do by their signing that address. And, if I mistake not, the Ministry, said to be the *fabricators of it (if they* had any hand in modelling also the gracious answer given to it) have represented his Majesty in that answer as implying that real distinction between their conduct and his own inclinations; for he tells his addressers "that their just sense entertained of his *desire* to *secure* to his people the full enjoyment of their liberties, &c. afford him the greatest satisfaction." Words I think entirely distinguishing the ideas of *willing* and *desiring* from those of *acting*; therefore the acknowledgment of the desire, and even the intention of a good, in a sovereign or master, does not seem so clearly to assert that such desire has been effected, or that it has not been defeated in the execution of it by a bad servant. From hence I say then that the wording of the Ministry in this fabricated address seems to amount to nothing more than an endeavour to quiet some apprehensions that might have been entertained in the Royal breast relative to some imagined disaffection to his person, honour, and dignity. With submission then the great errour in signing seems to lie only in the ill timed *silence* as to the modes of oppression, and not in the expressing a true sensibility of the King's constitutional and principal objects; therefore (as before) with respect to my own opinion as a signer, at such a period of oppression, I should either have been for no address at all, or else for one in which, at the same time that I did, with truth and sensibility, confess that I thought the religion, laws, and liberties of the people, and here the constant care and principal object of my sovereign, I should have taken the freedom to have pointed out, in the most humble and decent manner possible, the several modes of oppression, against such his most gracious intentions, in the very strokes employed to put that his *care* in its full and due extention.

I am trimming to no point whatever, nor am I courting a favour from any man upon earth, in spite of what the knight errant has a general tendency to corruption may say or think; neither am I grubbing any thing but the free and undisturbed enjoyment of liberty, in an harmonious and feasible combination with my fellow subjects. Therefore my own candour and attachment to justice shall always declare to me a plain reasoning upon things, and it is that which obliges me to ask from what part of this address has the writer of that letter, or any one that has professed with him, made (to me) this most genuine construction, that that address does *approve* and *thank* his Majesty for every step taken by the *Administration* since his accession? Or wherein does it throw the imputation of rebellion on the association at home for the *Bill of Rights*? Wherein does it applaud the *ministerial conduct* against America, the *murder of Allen*, the *massacre at Boston*, the *subtraction* of those General Warrants so destructive of the Habeas Corpus act, the taking away the *trials by juries*, or what part of it gives the least countenance to the (unknown) alterations of records? &c. There is indeed a paragraph about the middle of the address that seems to hint at something particular, but I see nothing with justice to be implied from it more than what I have before considered upon relative to the apprehensions of the affections of the subjects to their sovereign; and whilst nothing is even said so as to point out a particular thing, although the Ministry might design that thing to be implied, I can see no reason for a judicious man to make so forced a construction of it as this letter writer has done against the persons who signed it, for they certainly had a right to look upon the words made use of according to their clearest and fairest interpretation.

As to the address from this province, which was to have been presented by the Council relative to this colony, from the experience of these late years, that I have no intention of straining a construction either to encomium or exculpate them in the least, and shall be proud if it should be in our power to see a proper resentment shewn to their ungrateful *silence* during this last attack by the Ministry upon the liberties of America. Ungrateful in their whole body I say in their silence, because it is certain that if their trade is any thing contributory to their own wellbeing every instance in which they neglect to befriend the people or country from whence they derive that trade must be a flagrant as well as stupid piece of ingratitude, or something much to be suspected of a base venality; yet as I could not condemn a person for what he really has not done, only because he might in many other instances of life have deserved a gibbet or a gallows, I had much rather shew that resentment to the whole body, on account of that duty which they have omitted to do, than think of accusing a very small part of them for what they have not done, by signing this address. Some persons seem to reason that although this should be an improper motive to a resentment, yet, from the present complexion of things, good policy ought to incline every friend to liberty to let those few feel as powerfully as he can the weight of resentment in the colony at this time; but, for my part, I think I am engaged in a dispute so strictly consistent with *right* and *justice* that I should be ashamed to embrace such a policy with such a forced reason for it.

However sensible I am that many do, and will differ from me in what I have written, I still hope they will rather justify their own sentiments in the above points than condemn me for mine, without convincing me of my errour. Some have attempted to reason with me that this *care*, and *principal object*, talked of, would have been more conspicuous in a timely removal of such bad servants that have omitted to execute it. I so far agree with them as to wish that removal could have been effected; I say could, because I think, from the publick papers (our common records of the transactions at home) it may be very clearly alleged that it has been endeavoured at, and that very frequently. But the prodigious difficulties to such a step, occasioned by a kind of segregated combination (as it were) of persons separating into different interests, and of course unwilling to engage, though possibly well inclined to the nation, and faithful to the throne, I believe may be advanced, if not asserted, as the only cause of the continuance of those bad servants in power; and, if that is the case, I must submit it whether their not being removed can be justly argued to discolour the complexion of that *care*, that *desire*, that *principal object*, which this address and its answer so particularly as well as strongly express. Farther, let me state the following clear point: A sovereign, ever so affectionate to his people, is but a human creature; and observation has taught us that amongst the wisest of men it has been a standing prudence to acquiesce with the judgment of others, in difficult points. If then this sovereign shall communicate (to a grand council, composed of the elected, as well as the hereditary guardians of his subjects happiness in the enjoyment of their liberties) the measures taken by such his servants towards executing his desires, and this communication should, instead of being well examined and objected to, be really approved of by that council, what more could such a Prince do towards the removal of such servants? Is he to look upon such approbation to be the real effect of corruption, without some more evident proof than report, which I must think but seldom gets circumstantially enough to a Royal ear to induce a certainty of the modes by which that approbation was obtained? I grant every approbation may at any time be obtained by corruption, and verily believe it has been often the case; but then is it justice (to ask no more) from such a conclusion to urge from measures so avowedly countenanced against the reality of such a care, such a desire, such a principal object, in a Prince so situated? Certainly then, if it is not, to confess a conviction or sensibility (in any mind) of such a care, &c. cannot fairly be construed into an approbation of those measures, &c.

C—— R——.

* *The least regard paid to the publick papers must discover circumstances enough to countenance fears of this sort, not that I think those circumstances, when considered from the beginning of this national confusion, can be said to be a proper foundation for those fears; for had not the Ministry at first blended No. 45 into an accusation against the T—— it would have easily been distinguished at this day that every circumstance in the people's behaviour has been levelled against the measures of the Ministry only; but really the C—— and its servants are now so confusedly blended that it is very possible for a transaction at first one to be misconceived against the other also (of course the tables seem to be turned against the Ministry) or perhaps by screening themselves in that instant under the shadow of the T—— they may have suggested those fears still for the same purpose, until at last they have been obliged to fall upon this method of getting the people to address, to quiet those fears.*

LONDON, *April* 29.

THEY write from Lisbon that his Most Faithful Majesty has founded a College for printed books, and appointed the learned Pagliarini Director General of its. Pagliarini was formerly a bookseller at Rome, but was obliged to fly his country on account of some persecutions which he suffered for printing an useless list of Popes, and for publishing at Rome the memorials of the Portuguese Ambassador against his Court. The King of Portugal invited him into his dominions, declared him a Portuguese Nobleman, with the title of his Secretary of Legation, and gave him a pension of 200 crowns, and his now placed him at the head of this new printing house, with very considerable [illegible]

A Gentleman from [illegible] the ladies and house, viz. It began first up[illegible] for some Ladies, who [illegible] The Hon. Mrs. O[illegible] it was put before her [illegible] the Ladies for whose [illegible] was returned by Mrs. [illegible] that brought her acc[illegible] dreadful conflict: T[illegible] fell to fifty each; the [illegible] floor was positively [illegible] Ladies cape, "suppose [illegible] turned sick and pale[illegible] fears of confusion is [illegible] do grand a company [illegible] the room full, for [illegible] of affairs and company.

A correspondent [illegible] ing the foolish [illegible] at length happily [illegible] absurd. Five [illegible] Son for the prudent [illegible] Stevens is appointed [illegible] Wade obliged himself [illegible] of the night should fall [illegible] to find different [illegible] extraordinary as to [illegible] parties.

May 4. [illegible] have the [illegible] received this [illegible] the Minister from that [illegible] army; and as he [illegible] is signified to him [illegible] greatly behoves the G[illegible] Beignior to know what is the [illegible] respect."

The Privy Council [illegible] which was to have been held on Friday at St. James's, was put[illegible] ed until this day, which causes various speculations.

We hear that orders [illegible] given to all the principal officers of each department of state [illegible] to be absent from town this week, on any account whatsoever.

It is now said that [illegible] illness was not occasioned by the mob's going to St. James's, [illegible] from a circumstance that has happened at a great house a little [illegible] the entrance of the Palace.

Last night's Gazette [illegible] contains addresses from the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, &c. of the county of Renfrew, and from the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley, which were graciously received by his Majesty.

The following is a more circumstantial account of the proceedings at the Half Moon tavern yesterday, mentioned in our last. Edward Bond, Esq; was chosen Chairman. A request for a Common Hall was signed by 20, and immediately signed. About 12 o'clock the Chairman, attended by the whole meeting, waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, to request his Lordship to call, as soon as possible, a Common Hall, in order to take the state of the Livery of London on the measures proper to be pursued by them under the present most alarming situation of affairs. His Lordship received them with great politeness, observed that the request of so respectable a part of the Livery of London demanded his most serious attention, and that though there might be no precedent to justify him in complying with this request of the Livery, yet as it was a matter of some doubt whether the peculiarity of our present circumstances would not justify the peculiarity of the measure, his Lordship resolved to take the opinion of the Common Council on this important point, and declared that their determination would be of great weight with him; and, it is said, that a Common Council will be summoned for Friday next.

Upon casting up the numbers on Monday night at the Ship tavern, at Ratcliffe Cross, it appeared that 2444 freeholders had then signed the petition.

A counter petition is preparing by the Ministry, as a kind of remonstrance against the Mile End proceedings, and which is to be handed round the county to be signed. Many have already signed, and some very considerable ones, that twenty names are not subscribed to it.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn has declared his approbation of every measure taken by the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in the depending petition, and fully approves of every sentence of it, and will persist in it; and all reports to the contrary are false.

BOSTON, *June* 15.

On Tuesday last a committee of the Hon. House of Representatives waited on his Excellency the Governour with the following message, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have duly considered your message of the 31st of May, and are sorry to find your Excellency declaring that you "have no authority over his Majesty's "ships in this port or his troops within this town, and that you "can give no orders for the removal of the same."

We clearly hold that the King's Most Excellent Majesty, to whom we have, and ever shall bear, and since the convening of this present Assembly we have sworn true and faithful allegiance, is the supreme executive power through all the parts of the British empire; and we are humbly of opinion that within the limits of this colony and jurisdiction your Excellency is the King's Lieutenant, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in as full and

GTRAYED f...

...ey. His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governour of ...shire, President. His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq; ...Governour of New Hampshire. The Hon. Samuel Hood, Esq; ...Commodore, and commander of his Majesty's Ships in those parts. The Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant Governour of this province. The Hon. Jonathan Warner, Esq; and the Hon. George Jaffrey, Esq; of his Majesty's Council of New Hampshire. The Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. The Hon. John Andrews, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for Rhode Island. The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of this province. ...Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Boston. John Nutting, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Salem. Robert Trail, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for Portsmouth.

We have from New Braintree, to the westward, that last Lord's day morning the house of Deacon Wyer was struck with lightning, which shattered it very much; but the most forrowful occurrence was that the son of the Deacon was instantly killed, as he was standing with his head against the mantlepiece, while his father was at prayer with the family. Two other persons were struck down and much hurt, though [illegible] recovered.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, *to one in this town, dated* Williamsburg, *May* 19.

"Enclosed are the resolves, &c. which I doubt not will afford satisfaction to the virtuous, and confusion to those of a different character. Our late Assemblymen have endeared themselves so much to their constituents, by their patriotick conduct, that it is supposed they will receive the general thanks of the people, be elected to represent them at the next Assembly, and that the charge of dissolution shall be paid by their constituents. It is worthy of observation that although the calling of this Assembly was delayed until it was too late to lay the publick levy for this year, and several acts of considerable consequence to the country were to expire if not renewed this session, yet the Assembly, judging the liberties of the people of so much more consequence, declined not to enter as early as possible on that business, while they existed as an Assembly, though they expected the event. However, the Governour was soon informed, as we suppose he acted from instructions, and I verily believe suffered more uneasiness on the occasion than any other person; for, if appearances are not very deceiving, he is a true and sincere friend of the colonies, and I hope will prove an effectual one."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New York, *to his friend in* Boston, *June* 6.

"You will soon see the extracts of the resolves of our Assembly in their last session, respecting Mr. Livingston's petition, "that in this House subsist that they concur in sentiment with the last General Assembly with respect to the subject matter of the resolves entered on the journals of that House on the 31st day of December last, and that the said petition be entered in the journals of this House." The extract is printed in the New York Gazette of yesterday, and contrasted with the spirited and patriotick address of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, which you will no doubt admire as you will despise the other. The latter breathes that noble spirit of freedom, and inflexible firmness, for which that colony has been justly celebrated ever since the beginning of our troubles with Great Britain, and which I dare augur is still resolved to assert, notwithstanding all the *harangues, remonstrances, petitions, and declarations*, of all the governmental [illegible] upon this continent. The former demonstrates that [illegible] under the most unconstitutional measures, and [illegible] discovery obviously to defeat, under colour of [illegible], one of the most necessary and important [illegible], which [illegible] has the face of a dissolution were [illegible] of [illegible]. But let measures vary, my dear Sir, and all the [illegible] of liberty in your colony, and to be discouraged in your [illegible] that [illegible] breast, by the conduct of your House [illegible] that they know by this, as by many [illegible] [illegible] when by the publicity of our representations; and do in the [illegible] of reflecting but an idea of our spirit and principles to a mirror that, instead of a genuine resemblance, will exhibit the most hideous and distorted image."

The following toasts were drank by the Hon. House of Representatives on the 5th instant, being the day celebrated here for his Majesty's birth day.

The King, Queen, and Royal Family. North America. The reconciliation of harmony between Great Britain and the colonies. Prosperity and perpetuity to the British empire in all parts of the world. The Marquis of Rockingham, and the glorious Administration of 1766. Duke of Richmond. Lord Chatham. Lord Camden. General Conway. Lord Shelburne. Lord Dartmouth. The late Governour Pownal. Colonel Barre. Mr. Burke. Dr. Lucas, the patriot of Ireland. Pascal Paoli, and his brave Corficans. The Cantons of Switzerland. The King of Prussia. The King of Sardinia. The distressed Poles. Their High Mightinesses the States General of the Seven United Provinces. The Farmer of Pensylvania, and all American patriots. The Republick of Letters. Liberty, without licentiousness, to all mankind.

JUNE 29. Last Thursday, very early in the morning, the canon on the main guard, opposite the Courthouse, were removed, and carried on board one of the men of war. The artillery stores have since been shipping, and it is said the two regiments destined for Halifax will embark in a few days.

Saturday last ended the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Lieutenant Panton, when a decree was given in, *justifiable homicide*, and the prisoners set at liberty.

The same day the sheriff of the county went on board his Majesty's ship Rose and arrested Mr. Peacock, a Midshipman on board said ship, in an action of damages, for firing upon, and wounding in the arm, one of the accessories charged with the murder of Lieutenant Panton, to which Mr. Peacock gave bail, in the sum of 500 l. lawful money.

By Captain Wylie, from Hispaniola, we hear that the disturbances at that island have entirely subsided.

The same day Mr. Otis has lately received a very polite letter from the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the great patroness of liberty in England, with a copy of her history elegantly bound. This Lady is sister to John Sawbridge, Esq; member for Hythe in Kent, and chairman of the supporters of the Bill of Rights.

We hear from Providence that on the 18th of May, in the evening, a great number of people riotously assembled in that town, and violently seized Jaffe Saville, a tidesman belonging to the customhouse of the said port, who was then attending his duty there, and having gagged and put him in a wheelbarrow, almost strangled, they carried him to a wharf, where they threatened to drown him if he made the least noise, tied a handkerchief round his face, cut his clothes to pieces, stripped him naked, covered him from head to foot with turpentine and feathers, bound him hands and feet, threw dirt in his face, and repeatedly beat him with their fists and sticks, then threw him down on the pavements, cut his face, and bruised his body in a most barbarous manner; during which inhuman treatment, which lasted an hour and a half, he was near expiring, and now lies dangerously ill. The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs have promised a reward of 50 l. sterling, to be paid upon the conviction of any of them.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 17.

ON Saturday evening last one Elisha Bliss, being in company with some women and girls at Obadiah Joy's, one of the young women, named Mary Turner, on her return home, was followed by said Bliss, who seized violently upon her; upon which she, being in sight of a house, endeavoured to hollow, but, he stopping her mouth with his handkerchief, dragged her by the house, from which having got about 100 rods, said Mary Turner, on oath, declares that the above mentioned Bliss, by force, had carnal knowledge of her body; and, still following her, kept her on the road two hours, until by force he again repeated his crime, notwithstanding her endeavours to prevent him, by strength, prayers, and tears. After this he still kept company with her, who, being yet above a mile from home, she prevailed on him to let her go to the next house (pretending [illegible] there) promising to return immediately, when she would permit him to go with her; but having informed the family of the affair of last Bliss, he was taken up on Monday, and committed to Taunton jail.

NEW YORK, *June* 19.

SOME advices from Albany assure us the disputes with the Indians at Detroit were amicably adjusted, and peace again settled. They say the pretences of the quarrel were that the Indians had never been paid for the land on which the French inhabitants had settled near Detroit, and for which they have now had satisfaction. Sir William Johnson was also returned home.

Last week arrived here, by way of New London, Capt. Noah Seagel, late of the sloop Union, of this port, who on the 24th of April last, in a very sudden and uncommonly violent gale of wind, was forced from her anchors, and drove ashore in the road of the island D. minica, near midnight, five days after his arrival there, whereby the vessel was lost, and part of her cargo. Several other vessels were drove from their anchors, some of whom happily got out to sea. A London ship, Capt. Berrah, rode it out with difficulty, part of her cargo being taken out. His Majesty's ship the Lyon, Captain Antrobus, stood out to sea, and we hear has since arrived in Prince Rupert's bay. Nothing contributed more (under God) to the preservation of the numerous vessels then lying in the road, than the prudence and skill of the masters of the respective ships, who exerted themselves, aided by their crews, in an uncommon manner.

By a letter from St. Eustatia we learn that they had advice there from the Straits that an English vessel had been lately taken prize of, on her voyage from England for Corfica, by a French man of war.

JUNE 26. Captain Hamilton, in seven weeks from Cadiz, informs us that a few days before he sailed from thence advice was received that the French had actually taken two English vessels bound from London for Corfica, with necessaries for the brave Paoli, and sent them as prizes into some French port in the Straits.

Tuesday sailed for London the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, in whom went passengers her Grace the Dutchess of Gordon, the Lady of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Col. Staats Morris, Master William Gage, son of his Excellency the General, Miss Ritchie Franks, Miss Borges, Miss Cator, Capt. Davis of the Royal Artillery, Capt. Stanton, and about twenty other passengers.

Yesterday Major Rogers arrived here from Montreal.

Extract from general orders, New York, *May* 1, 1769.

"The court is of opinion that Major Robert Rogers is not guilty of any one of the articles laid to his charge, and therefore do acquit him of the same.

"His Majesty is pleased to approve the opinion of the court in acquitting the said Major Robert Rogers of each of the said articles of charge, and to order that he be released from his confinement.

"At the same time it appears to his Majesty that there was great reason to suspect the said Major Robert Rogers of entertaining an improper and dangerous correspondence, which suspicion the account afterwards given of his meditating an escape tended to confirm.

RICHARD MAITLAND, D. A. G.

Capt Welch, from Honduras, on the 30th of May spoke with Capt. Smith, in a ship from Jamaica for Bristol, who told him that six days before he had been chased in with a fleet of seven sail of Spanish ships of the line, which were bearing round Cape Antonio. He was near enough to the Admiral's ship to have spoke with him, but they did not choose to take any notice of him.

A report was current yesterday in this city that Hostilities were [illegible] Island, and we hope it is not true.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

BY Captain Bingley, from Lisbon, we are informed it was currently reported there that the Governour of Gibraltar had received orders from England to act with vigilance against the Moors, and that like orders had been sent to the different commanders in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, on Delaware, *May* 19.

"I have enclosed you copies of the proceedings of the House of Assembly here, relative to the advice given to his Majesty by the House of Parliament for the seizing and carrying over sea persons to England from America that way be obnoxious to the King's Ministers. You will perceive those proceedings were agitated in the House here in consequence of a letter from the Speaker of the late House of Burgesses of Virginia, enclosing their resolves, which the House here thought to adopt in expectation as well as resentment; which, if done in the other governments on the continent, will be the best evidence of *unanimity* that can be given."

Sunday last arrived Capt. Kemp from Providence, who informs that his Majesty's sloop Bentinck, Capt. Wallace, who went to the Havannah to demand the turtlers taken some time before by a Spanish guarda costa, and carried in there, was returned to Providence. On his arrival off the Havannah he was boarded by an officer, who forbid him entering until he had spoke to the Governour; when, after three or four messages to and from the Governour, the sloop was permitted to go within the Moro, but several soldiers were put on board, which Capt. Wallace soon after turned ashore. Having informed the Spanish Governour his errand, he told Capt. Wallace that he had given no orders for molesting the turtlers, that they should be released, and all their expences in port paid by the Captain of the guarda costa, who was broke; on which Capt. Wallace sailed, taking with him one of the sloops, and the others were to follow the next day, but they were not arrived at Providence when Capt. Kemp sailed, so that it was conjectured they were detained, and another vessel was going to the Havannah to see into the matter. Capt. Wallace, and all his people, were prohibited from going on shore at the Havannah.

Capt. Wallace also carried to Providence, [illegible] Capt. Wickers, three passengers, and four people, late belonging to the sloop Friendship, bound for North Carolina from Jamaica, who relate that they were drove on the Colloradus the 8th of May, where the vessel was lost; but the above people, being the whole on board, took to the boat with a few clothes, &c. and found [illegible] the Havannah, where they arrived safe, but were kept in confinement until released by Captain Wallace.

By Capt. Kemp we also learn that the sloop Seaflower, Capt. Whipton, from the Bay of Honduras for this port, was drove ashore the 8th of May, on Cape Florida, where the vessel is lost; but all her sails, rigging, and part of her cargo, and people, were saved, who were brought off by some wreckers and carried to Providence.

Capt. Bingley, from Lisbon, informs that a few days before he failed an express arrived there from Gibraltar, with an account that the Emperour of Morocco had declared war against the English.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, *May* 1.

"The report of a Moorish war seems rather a scheme of the "enforcers. What gave rise to it was the arrival of a frigat at "Gibraltar from England, with a present to the Emperour; "which, we understand, is to be accompanied with a spirited "message from the Government."

They write from Boston that on the arrival of the Virginia resolves joy and gladness were painted in the countenances of all the friends to liberty, who augur GOOD of their effects. The BRAVE VIRGINIANS is a toast in the best companies throughout all the New England provinces, where the people bear them the most affectionate regard.

From the NEW YORK CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

MY position is this, that an universal economy is sufficient to remedy our distresses, and that from this source alone we are to expect relief. Petitions and remonstrances, the only means besides force from which we might have reasonably hoped for success, have been tried, I need hardly add that they have proved ineffectual, the more ineffectual for having decently and firmly asserted our rights, without which they would either have been trifling and absurd, or at least have omitted the most weighty arguments in our favour; I say the most weighty, because the injustice of a measure is certainly a more weighty argument against it than its mere inexpediency. Besides, our representatives could not, without betraying our rights, have begged that as a favour, and as merely expedient, to which we have a constitutional right. It would indeed have been a tacit acknowledgment of our want of right, and would therefore have been made use of as an argument in favour of any future measures of a like kind with those we complain of. Many arguments, much more frivolous than this, have been greatly relied on by our enemies; witness the virtual representation, and we should find this declared out with mighty parade in every ministerial harangue, or inflammatory pamphlet against us. We have petitioned and remonstrated, therefore, in the very manner we ought to have done; and in answer, we are given to understand that we need not expect to have our grievances redressed as a matter of right. If we will give up this point of our right to a redress, we may possibly be relieved; provided, and for this only reason, that the Parliament shall think it expedient. Let us then convince them that it is expedient, that it is equally necessary to the interest of each. Our grievances will soon be removed, if the people of England can be made to share our sufferings. Feeling will impress conviction more than argument like matter of fact is." I have already shewn in what manner, and shall endeavour more fully to shew, that this may be done effectually, by the greatest of means, ECONOMY. The great advantages which the mother country derives from her trade with the colonies, on which the nation chiefly depends for the very maintenance of her people, and the support of her government, are sufficiently known; and the prudent measure of stopping the importation of goods, which has been adopted for this reason, and for another very good one, that we are not able to pay for goods, need not be repeated. My purpose is to shew that we are not to rely upon this alone as sufficient, though certainly a very important influence of that economy I am endeavouring to recommend, but that we must, if we are in earnest, practise a strict economy in every instance, and in every article; nothing less than an universal economy is sufficient. For, if both sides parted, the matter will be reduced to this point, whether we can live longer without purchasing than they without vending their manufactures. And we certainly cannot live long without their manufactures, at the rate we have begun: We are quite too luxurious for a people whose hopes are founded upon such a bottom as this. This conduct, at the same time that it really weakens us, adds strength to our enemies, by keeping up the hopes that we shall one long be obliged to abandon the measures. I will venture to say that, important as this measure is, more might have been done without it towards making the people of Great Britain feel the inexpedience of their present conduct, by using their manufactures with that moderation and parsimonious frugality which is in our power, and which we ought to practise, than by all the noise and parade which has been made about stopping importation, with our hands full, with our stores crowded, and living away upon what we have, as if our stock was inexhaustible and we had nothing to fear. I am far from discouraging the step which has been taken; I would only beg that we may act consistently with it. Let us consider the importance of the matter, that this is our last stake. We cannot subsist long without the manufactures of Britain; we must have them, and that in great quantities, unless we mean to live with the utmost frugality and misery. We will never expect our grievances redressed this session of Parliament, perhaps not the next; and indeed there is no knowing when to expect redress, since we are denied when we petition and ask for it. But, in the mean time, what will become of us without economy? Our stock will soon be exhausted; we cannot supply ourselves even with necessaries, much less with luxuries of our own manufactures, at once. What then must be done? If we once break through our system of non importation, we abandon our last hope. I ask again what must be done? We must prepare beforehand; we must husband carefully what we have; we must promote, to the very utmost, our own manufactures, that they may gradually supply us; and, above all, we must learn, by habitual care and practice, to retrench our wants, that they may be comprised within as narrow a circle as possible.

CETHEGUS.

To the PRINTER.

BY mere accident the following copy of a letter from Major General Sir John Lesley has fallen into my hands; I think it a curiosity in its kind, and as such have sent it to you, desiring you to insert it in your paper. The General mentioned by Sir John as his cousin was David Lesley, commander in chief of the Scots army which defeated the English army under the command of lord Conway at Newburn, near Newcastle upon Tyne, in the year 1640.

Copy of Sir John Lesley's letter to Sir Thomas Riddle of Gateshead, upon the siege of Newcastle, by the Scots, in the year 1640.

SIR THOMAS,

BETWEEN me and G—d, it marks my heart bleud to see the work gae through sae trim a garden as your's. I hae been twa times wi my cusin the General, and sae shall I six times mair afore the wark gae that gate. But gin a this be done, Sir Thomas, ye mona mocke the twinty pund thretty; and I maun hae the tag nail'd trooper that stands in the Raw, and the little wee trim gazing * thing that stands in the neuk o the ha, chirping and chiming at the noun tide of the day, and forty bows o beer to saw the mains witha. And as I am a Chaveleir of fortune, and a limb of the House of Rothes, as the muckle maun kill † in Edinburgh auld kirk wa west witness for sheis aught hundred years bygaine, nought shall skaith your house within or without, to the validome of a twapenny chucken.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN LESLEY, Major General and Captain over sax score and twa men, and sum mair; Crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Murrayland, Niddisdale, the Merce, Tividale, and Fife; Baillie of Kirkcudbrie, Governour of Brumtisland and the Bass, Laird of Libertine, Lay, and Wooly, ‡ Biller Tacker of Stirling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley, Knight to the bout, and a that.

* *The clock.* † *The records which were kept in the old church.* ‡ *Eight hundred.* ‖ *Collector of the land tax.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13.

ON Saturday last the Rev. Mr. JOHN CAMM, Rector of York Hampton parish, and Professor of Divinity in William and Mary college, was married to Miss ELIZABETH HANSFORD, eldest daughter of Mr. CHARLES HANSFORD, in York county, a very agreeable young lady.

On Monday the 3d instant, about six o'clock in the evening, came on at Richmond, in Henrico, a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning, which struck a lumber house belonging to Mr. Richard Adams, and set fire to it, containing about ten tuns of hemp, four barrels of gunpowder, and sundry other goods. Immediately upon the appearance of the fire the door was broke open, and two of the barrels of gunpowder got out. Those that remained soon took fire, and by blowing off the roof of the house happily preserved the adjacent buildings.

The Brickdale, Martin, from Bristol, is arrived in Rappahannock. By her there is advice that TOBACCO sells from thirteen to fourteen pounds sterling a hogshead. [*No indifferent news, and genuine, for the enlightening of that province here.*]

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

JULY 5. Dunkirk, George Service, from Cork, with 36 tierces of beef.

6. William, William Chrisdin, from the lower district, in ballast.

Cleared.

JULY 6. Molly, James Barron, for Glasgow, with 487 hhds. of tobacco, 8 hhds. of skins, 16 tuns of pig iron, 8000 staves, and 1 bag of cotton.

11. Kattie, James Clark, for Greenock, with 430 hhds. of tobacco, 25 hhds. of skins, 150 pigs of iron, 2000 hoops, 1000 trunnels, and 9000 staves.

Advertisements.

On Tuesday *the* 8*th of* August *next will be* SOLD *at* CHATSWORTH, *in* Henrico *county,*

The Personal Estate

of the late Hon. PETER RANDOLPH, Esq deceased, consisting of a great variety of elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, and CHINA WARE, 2 CHARIOT and HORSES, WAGGONS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and sundry other things.——Six months credit, paying interest, will be allowed, on giving bond, &c. to

A. CARY,
R. RANDOLPH,
J. WAYLES,
R. WARD,
} Executors.

N. B. In DECEMBER next, at WARWICK, in *Chesterfield* county, will be SOLD, upwards of TWO HUNDRED

SLAVES,

belonging to the same estate, of which further notice will be given in this paper.

PETERSBURG, JULY 5, 1769.

I PROPOSE leaving the colony in a few weeks, and have appointed *Mr. Edward Brisbane*, of this place, attorney in fact for *Alexander Speirs*, Esq of *Glasgow*, and all GEORGE CRAWFORD.

YORK county, JULY 12, 1769.

THIS is to give notice to the publick that on JUNE the 1st, 1764, I came to an agreement with *Francis Peters*, of the said county of *York*, for one half of his land, for which I was to give him 100l. and according to agreement paid. The other half of his land he was to keep three years, and if he was then disposed to part with it he obliged himself in the said agreement to let me have it, and no other person, for 180l. At the expiration of the three years, as I was then willing and ready to take it, I took sufficient witnesses and went to the said *Peters* to know whether he was disposed to sell, or whether he would let me have the other half or not; his answer was he was not disposed to sell, neither should I ever have it, therefore that agreement is now void.

‖ WHITEHEAD LESTER.

CAROLINE, JUNE 30, 1769.

IT being absolutely necessary that an account should be stated of all the unsatisfied demands against the estate of *Major Joseph Stevens*, I request the favour of all such creditors to transmit a state of their demands to me immediately, in so particular a manner that the exact sum due may be stated.

‖ ROBERT FARISH, Executor.

LOST,

ABOUT the beginning of the month, one of Col. *Bernard Moore's* LOTTERY TICKETS, No. 1033, in a red morocco pocketbook, with a large yellow clasp, containing a few trifling shop notes, one or two receipts, &c. This is chiefly intended that the ticket may be of no service to any one but its proper owner. Whoever will produce the pocketbook to the Printer shall have a reward adequate to his trouble.

JULY 12, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 6, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ISAAC, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who has on a Negro cotton waistcoat and breeches, a white linen and an osnabrug shirt, and says he belongs to *Peter Coutts*, of *Lancaster* county. Also a *Virginia* born Mulatto fellow named DICK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 30 years of age, who has on a Negro cotton waistcoat, and osnabrug shirt and breeches, and says he belongs to *Thomas Morris*, of *Brunswick* county. The owners are desired to send for the said slaves, and pay the charges to

WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a large steer, marked with a smooth crop in the left ear, his head and neck red half way the shoulders, his legs red to a little above the knees, the other part of his body white, only a few red spots, a small white place in his forehead, and branded on the rump RT; posted, and appraised to 40s.

‖ WILLIAM THURMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a middle sized bay mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, had on a bell, and branded on the near buttock)‖(posted, and appraised to 3l.

‖ JOHN BYNG.

To be SOLD, *at publick auction, at* Accomack *courthouse, on* Tuesday *the* 29*th of* August *next, being court day,*

SIXTY five thousand pounds of TOBACCO, belonging to the parish of *St. George*. Credit will be allowed until the 25th day of *December* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

THOMAS PARRAMORE.
JOHN FINNEY.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Flat Rock*, in *Lunenburg* county, whereon are all necessary houses, and ground ready prepared for an overseer and about ten hands. Long credit will be allowed, if required. Inquire of Mr. JOHN BAIRD, merchant in *Blandford*,

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, consisting of 7030 acres, lying in the counties of *Westmoreland* and *King George*, whereon are four plantations in order for cropping. The land is pleasantly situated between *Rappahannock* and *Potomack* rivers, convenient to church and mills, and through it run two constant streams, with water sufficient to supply two mills. One of the plantations has on the same road, a most excellent spring, and is well situated for an ordinary, as the road is very publick, and the want of one much complained of by travellers. The land will be sold altogether or in parcels, as can be agreed on; and the terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, in *Westmoreland*.

ARCHIBALD BRICE.

YORK, JULY 5, 1769.

STRAYED from this town about a month ago, two colts, a gelding and a mare, about 14 hands high, with long manes and switch tails, but not branded. The gelding had one white foot behind.—Whoever will bring them to me shall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, or either.

A. LIGHTFOOT.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 26, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and also to agree upon a certain limited time for settling the price and course of exchange, thereby to expedite the trade and shorten the expence of doing business, it was propounded and unanimously agreed to,

First. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 26th days of the *Oyer* courts, shall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamsburg* for all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for settling the price and course of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, shall be three days, to begin from the said 25th days of *October* and *April*, exclusive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the first day of the said courts to the last *Friday* in the said courts.

Third. That all persons who shall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts in *Williamsburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, shall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared abitenters, if not meeting on the above fixed days.

JAMES [illegible], Secretary of the Trade.

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main street in *Fredericksburg*, agreeable to the following improvements, viz. my dwelling-house, consisting of seven good rooms and a large airy passage, six fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large closets; the genteel entrance from the main street to the house is through a large iron gate, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north west end is a high frontier wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaistered; two common kitchens, for servants; dairy, smokehouse, and all other convenient houses and yards for wood, poultry, &c. a coach house and stables for eleven horses, and a cooper's shop, also large dove-house, warehouse, workhouse, and salt sheds, under one roof, on the main street; all which are but little more than 100 yards from the river side, where small ships may lay close to the shore.

Also my LANDS adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is close to the shore, and about two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flourishing crop of wheat for 103 bushels of which there will may be expected to produce 1000 bushels, besides barley, oats, rye, peas, and *Indian* corn, of which last I generally make 400 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horses, from which the value of it may be easily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the rest cleared; but the most valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town line from the river back, which some day or other must be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots have already sold and added to the town, which have produced upwards of 1000l. It is well known that *Fredericksburg* commands an extensive trade from the back country, and must increase as the back settlements increase, being at the head of navigation.

I have also a valuable grist mill, with bolting cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower season is about 100l. a year, and about 100 yards from it, on the *Hazel* run, is an extraordinary situation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 4 or 500l. a year, and not cost more than 6 or 700l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freestone not being more than 200 yards from the spot, and a battoe may be brought by the tide within a small distance of the mill door, the river, where for a mile may be shoaled to the shore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill must stand. All these advantages render this object of great value, in the sale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whose opinion I will abide by, or forfeit 50l. to the person intending to purchase, provided he will do the same if he does not abide by it also.

Two lots and house where *Mr. James Mease* lately lived, in the most pleasant situation on the main street in *Fredericksburg*; the dwelling house has six good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouses and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Also fifteen unimproved lots, within the bounds of *Fredericksburg*.

Also a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Pretty's* creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds about two miles in extent, with houses and improvements sufficient for 15 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and stocks. This estate has about 20 slaves on it, with five stocks in proportion, which I would choose to sell altogether, on a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an estate already stocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Also a tract of 1500 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgman* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Also a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouse, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious house, with all convenient outhouses, stable, garden, &c. It has full custom, and rents at present but for 45l. a year, though worth much more.

Also a valuable tract adjoining the said town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 250 acres of rich land; as also 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the said town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-house with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouses. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good pasture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradesmen or manufacturers to settle at in *Virginia* than this spot, being surrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, lots, or houses, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Fredericksburg*.

‖ ROGER DIXON.

POSTS C[illegible]NER.

A WISH [illegible] LADY.

[illegible], June 29, 1769.

THE fourth and la[illegible] publication of the [illegible] to Almond, who [illegible]

	£.	s.	d.
[illegible]		7	
[illegible]		7	3
[illegible]		9	
[illegible]		9	11
[illegible]		10	
[illegible]		15	6
[illegible]		1	6
[illegible]		15	
[illegible]		5	4
[illegible]		10	
[illegible]		2	
	£.	102	6
		154	6
	£.	361	
		1	3
	£.	360	19
	£.	189	
		171	10
		10	9
	£.	360	19

JOHN BLAIR.

[illegible] George's, a gray [illegible] high, with a hanging [illegible] well, and branded [illegible] and supposed to be 11. [illegible] M'DONALD.

READY MONEY [illegible] for

OYSTER [illegible]HELLS

[illegible] & Co.

DELIVERED [illegible] mistake on the [illegible] of SILVER, [illegible] bill of exchange, [illegible] a particular favour if [illegible] known to Mr. [illegible] JAMES CLAID.

[illegible] imported in the Fr[illegible] Philip, Captain [illegible], and to be sold very cheap, at the [illegible]'s shop in the [illegible] of Blandford, [illegible] MEDICINES of all kinds, empty vials, [illegible], sugar candy, [illegible] pipes, gold leaf, [illegible], blue paper, [illegible], manna, and [illegible], Squire's elixir, [illegible] bottles, British oil, [illegible] drops, nipple [illegible]

W. STARK.

YORK Town, June 28, 1769.

ALL the tickets in the subscriber's lottery [illegible] are not all sold, and as he has hopes of disposing of them [illegible] these months more, he hopes that those who have been so kind [illegible] as undertake will not take amiss his putting off the drawing until [illegible] first of November next. And he presumes the favour of his [illegible] to wait until that time; when, if he cannot draw the [illegible], he will most certainly dispose of the effects (be the loss [illegible] it will to him) for ready money.

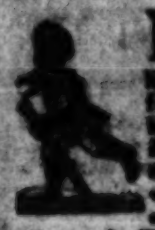
JOHN THOMPSON, Jun.

BLANDFORD, June 15, 1769.

WHEREAS there have been very con- [illegible] siderable dealings between Mr. *William Blair* and myself, in the course of which I gave him two bonds, both of which have [illegible] long since been discharged, and yet the said *Blair* refuses to deliver them up to me, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of these bonds, they being already paid off by

JOHN BUTLER.

RUN AWAY



FROM the SUBSCRIBER at *Williamsburg*, about the 15th of *May* last, a likely black country fellow, about 22 years of age, formerly the property of *Matthew Moody*, jun. but for some time worked in the ferry boat at Burwell's ferry, is fond of going by water, and may probably have altered the board some vessel; wherever I confine all masters of vessels, and others, not to harbour him or carry him out of the colony. I will give two pistoles reward for taking him up, and [illegible] for carrying him from the place he is appre- [illegible] and if it is inconvenient for the owner up to carry him, he may deliver him into the jail of the county where he is taken him, and shall be entitled to the reward. He is a very slippery fellow, will endeavour to make his escape, and it will be necessary to have him in irons.

DAVID ROSS.

HALIFAX county, *North Carolina*, June 1, 1769.

I BEG the favour of all store and warehouse keepers who may have in their care any trunks, bales, barrels, or other packages, marked I C Z in a square, to send them to Mess. *William Hamilton* and company, merchants in *Newfoundland*; or, if no opportunity offers, to write to them.

JACOB CHRISTOPHER ZOLLICOFFER.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a star in his forehead, bob tail, his mane hangs on both sides, a natural pacer, [illegible] M before, and branded on the near buttock I. N; posted, and appraised to 6l.

JOHN HIX.

BEDFORD, June 26, 1769.

MARY PROTHERO, my wife, having gone from me with one *Cuttings*, who I am told she calls her husband, I hereby advertise the publick that I will pay no debts of her contracting; and as she and this *Cuttings* intend for *England*, to get some money she is heir to by the death of Mr. *Thomas Prothero*, of *Bristol*, I forbid any person whatever from carrying her out of this colony. *Cuttings* is a silversmith by trade, and a remarkable small man. It is probable he may have changed his name.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

By virtue of a trust deed made to the subscribers, for the benefit of the creditors of Mr. John Orr, *will be sold on the premises, on the second* Thursday *in* August *next*,

THE dwelling plantation of the said John Orr, containing 640 acres of land, pleasantly situated, and commanding an agreeable prospect of *Rappahannock* and *Potomack* rivers, whereof half of it cleared, and is very good land. There is on the said tract a very genteel and commodious dwelling-house 36 by 32, with four lofty chimnies and a good cellar, many convenient outhouses, a garden and yard paled in, the whole finished within a few years, and in good repair. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and the possession delivered at Christmas next.

WILL. BERNARD.
THOMAS JETT.

Williamsburg, June 22, 1769.

FROM the encouragement already given to the publication of the VIRGINIA JUSTICE, the publick may be assured that the utmost diligence will be used to complete the work, in order to have it ready to be delivered to subscribers in the month of *April* next, or *June* at furthest.

RICHARD STARK.

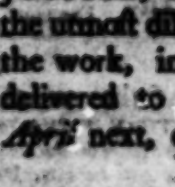
BALTIMORE town (*Maryland*) *May* 25, 1769.

RUN away, about three weeks past, an indented servant man named EDWARD NEALE, a native of *Ireland*, by trade a barber, a small well made person, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears black hair, which he generally keeps genteelly dressed, and is of a remarkable fresh complexion. He took and carried with him a gold watch, a new narrow gold laced hat, with a button and loop, variety of ruffled shirts, &c. and many other very good clothes unknown. I have been informed since he absconded that he has sold the gold watch, and many of the other clothes, to one *Abraham Lee*, at the mouth of *Choptank* river, for payment of a boat he purchased from him, in order to transport himself to some part of *Virginia*. Another fellow, by trade a barber, ran away from this town with him, who also took his passage from *Choptank* in the same boat, with an intention to settle in some part of *Virginia*. It is imagined they have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever secures the said *Edward Neale*, and brings him to me, with the clothes he took, or any part of them, shall have a reward of 10 l. currency in dollars at 7 s. 6 d. paid by

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. It is remarked if he should be taken his lodgings may be immediately searched, and every thing secured, as he is a very artful fellow.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Friday *the* 11*th of* August *next, on the premises, and entered on the* 1*st of* September,



A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, in *Lunenburg* county, where Mr. *Andrew Johnston* keeps store, on the main road that leads from *Roanoke* to any part of *James* river, about 50 miles from *Petersburg*, now in the best repair for merchandising, and allowed to be one of the best places in the back parts for that purpose, or any other publick trade. The rent for the houses only is 22 l. 10 s. a year. The land is of the best kind for tobacco, lies entirely well, and is convenient to church, courthouse, and mills. Half the money to be paid at the day of sale, and twelve months credit will be allowed for the remainder, the purchaser giving bond and good security to

RICHARD STOKES, jun.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from paying any money due to the late partnership of *Moore* and *Biers* to any but the subscriber, or his order.

THOMAS MOORE.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *town, on* Monday *the* 7*th of* August *next, being* Henrico *court day*,

SEVEN hundred and fifty acres of Land, in this county, lying on *Powell's* creek, and 15 miles from *Shocko* warehouse. The terms of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

PATRICK COUTTS.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thursday *the* 12*th of* October, *for ready money*,

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Most of them *Virginia* born.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on *Tuesday* the 13th of this inst. (June) a large bodied dark bay mare, and at a distance appears to be black, about 13 hands high, and branded on the near buttock TF, or TFN, the TF in a piece; the brand is not very observable, neither is the subscriber certain of it; one of her hind footlocks is white, there is no uncommon large space between her ears, and her ears are large; she has a bushy flowing mane, and as some malicious person about six weeks ago tied brush to her tail, and set fire to it, the hair upon her tail is short and of unequal lengths; she had shoes on her fore feet when she ran off, and has saddle spots on her back, and the hair is off her breast, occasioned by drawing in a single chair. As the subscriber bought her of Col. JOHN ROSS, on *Tar* river, in which neighbourhood she was bred, it is supposed she has made up the county. Any person who shall deliver her to *Mr. Neil M'Coull*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive 20 s. [illegible] or if delivered to *Mr. James Anderson*, merchant at *Port Royal*, or the subscriber in *Hobb's Hole*, shall receive 40 s. reward, upon her being delivered, or 20 s. and all necessary expences the person may have been at, paid. Or if any person will acquaint either of the Gentlemen, by post or otherwise, where the mare is, the expence of keeping her will be paid, and the more sent for, which intelligence will be acknowledged as a favour done

WILLIAM WODDROP.

VIRGINIA, &c.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 27*th day of* April, 1769.

Thomas Smith, John Wright, and Henry Gray, of London, bankers, plaintiffs,
Against
Joseph Elam, of Leeds, in Great Britain, James Gibbs, Josiah Gratbery, and Joseph Scott, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant, *Joseph Elam*, being beyond sea, and nothing coming to this [illegible] according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the said *Joseph* in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of the said effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered that the said defendant, *Joseph Elam*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *Suffolk*, in the county of *Nansemond*, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

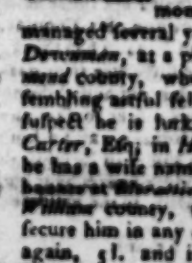
BEN. WALLER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man slave, by some called *Tom Baker*, of a middle size, well made for strength, about 38 years old, has had teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was tied brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Dewmanin*, at a plantation of mine on *Marattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sibro*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Marattico*. Whoever will deliver him safely in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 10 l. paid by

HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,



TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 600 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclosure patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first survey.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.